

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1921.

[NO. 66.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1st78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the Book-Binding Business, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Kridner, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books, rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1921. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life. Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1921. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wille, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

March 24, 1921. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane. Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to same will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,

Bloomfield, Ken.

Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

Select School.

MR. JAMES H. LINSLEY has removed his Select Boarding School to Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, 13 miles from New-Haven, and 65 from New-York; where he occupies one of the most elegant and commodious houses in the State; and the number of his pupils is limited to 15 only.

The principal design of the School is to prepare young gentlemen for Yale College, or any other University in the U. States. Students desirous of entering the Freshman Class in the College above named, will pursue the study of Arithmetic, Adam's Latin Grammar, Prose, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin, Sallust, Greek Testament, and Dabzel's Græca Minora. Those desirous of entering a more advanced Class, will be instructed in Geography, English Grammar, Adam's Roman Antiquities, Algebra, Illustration of Superficies and Solids, Heights and Distances, Plane and Spheric Trigonometry and Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Elements of History, Composition, Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, &c. with the Latin and Greek Languages continued through various authors.

In addition to the above will be taught, if desired, the French and Hebrew Languages, and the study of Botany as an amusement, during the floral season.

The terms for Board, Tuition, bedding, washing, fuel, candles, and room, are two hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, payable half yearly; the first half year in advance.

The discipline and government of this School will be addressed to the pride and honour of the student; and an appeal by letter to the parent will in all cases precede in any ultimate measure. It is believed this school will be equal to any of the kind in the United States; as the number is more limited, the circle of sciences tendered to the student more extensive, and the undivided attention of the preceptor insured to his pupils.

Gentlemen desirous of more particular information on the subject, are referred to the Hon. Stephen Elliott, LL. D. Thomas S. Grinnick, Esq. Joseph Bennett, Esq. Benj. F. Hunt, Esq. in Charleston; to the Hon. James M. Wayne, Abraham Richards, Esq. Savannah; John Devereux, Esq. Newbern, N. C.; the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; the Hon. Henry W. Edwards, Edmund Law, Esq. Washington City; William Gwynn, Esq. Baltimore; John Springer, M. D. Yorktown, Penn.; the Hon. Langdon Cheves, Philadelphia; the Hon. John Jay, Wm. W. Wooley, Esq. Wm. S. Hoar, Esq. New-York.

And for general information, the published Certificates are respectfully submitted. Mr. JAMES H. LINSLEY received a regular education at this College, and sustained, while here, an excellent character, and a respectable standing in his class. He has since spent some years as a teacher in various schools, and has been highly recommended by his students and approbation; and it is believed that he is qualified to give instructions in the branches specified above.

JEREMIAH DAY,

President of Yale

New-Haven, Oct. 23, 1920.

In the above recommendation, I

dially concur.

BENJAMIN SILL,

One of the Trustees of Yale

New-Haven, Oct. 24, 1920.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. J. DAY,

to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,

War, dated Yale College, Oct. 23,

DEAR SIR,

There may, perhaps, be put into your hands,

a copy of an advertisement of Mr. JAMES H.

LINSLEY, of this State, who proposes to establish

a select School, for the accommodation of a

small number of youths from the South.

Considering him as a man of estimable character,

of liberal attainments, and correct principles;

I have taken the liberty of furnishing him

with a certificate, for the purpose of encouraging

him in his proposed plan of instruction.

Should any of your friends think proper to afford

him their patronage, I trust they will not find

their confidence misplaced.

With the highest respect,

Your obedient Servant,

JEREMIAH DAY.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Washington City.

P. S. A similar letter was also written by President

DAY to the Hon. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, LL. D.,

Stratford, July 20th, 1921. 6w66

Days of Sale Altered.

WILL be disposed of at Public Sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th days of September next, all the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Milch Cows, Calves, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Pooder, Hay, &c. &c. and likewise, some Household Furniture. Also, his Distillery, containing two Stills, one of 110 gallons, of a superior quality, and one of 60 gallons, with a complete set of hogheads and troughs.

Terms of purchase will be made known at the time of sale. At the same time, the subscriber will rent to the highest bidder, (unless previously rented by private contract,) for one year, the Plantation, with all its appurtenances, on which he now lives.

August 28th, 1921. 5w64

THOS. HOLMES.

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 4th day of October, at Mock's Old Field, there will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.

E. PEARSON, Executrix.

August 24, 1921. 64ts

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yorkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.

Romani Co. July 3, 1921. 57

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On Manures.

The committee on manures, in obedience to the direction of the Pendleton Agricultural Society of South-Carolina, at their last meeting, beg leave respectfully to submit the following

REPORT:

JULY 9th, 1818.

Aware of the great importance of the subject, and of the difficulty of arranging a system, at once simple and efficient, your committee have felt themselves embarrassed by another consideration of a painful nature. A conviction that an incompetent discharge of their duty may lead their fellow citizens into errors and losses, and endanger the reputation of a system on which all good farming is founded, and which, when judiciously prosecuted, has always been attended with the most beneficial effects. Your committee, however, have not suffered themselves to be deterred, even by this consideration, from uniting their most zealous efforts in so good a cause; trusting to superior wisdom for a happy issue, they will only add, that the subsequent recommendations are founded either on their own knowledge and experience, or derived from the best and latest authorities, to which they have had access.

Before entering upon the subject of their immediate duty, your committee would earnestly recommend to their brother farmers to examine and ascertain precisely, the nature of the soil which is to be the subject of improvement. In the vegetable, as in the physical world, the nature of the defect should be completely understood, in order to adopt the appropriate remedy; and as our fields are not naturally, but are rendered so by a very judicious course of management for one field, may be extremely pernicious for another.

Believing this point to be of primary importance, your committee will endeavor to assist the judgment, by enumerating the different soils of this district, as far as they are acquainted with them; for this purpose it will be sufficient at present to consider them under three divisions: First: Stiff clay soils, generally red, with more or less sandy vegetable earth on the surface.

This soil is mostly sterile, after a few years of cultivation in the ordinary way; but as one principal cause of its sterility is its adhesion, and as clay is known to contain a great portion of the food of plants, it follows that the first step towards improvement, is to destroy its adhesive quality, in order to enable its fertile particles to act. To accomplish this object, clay soils should be mixed with such particles as tend to open them and break the cohesion of their parts; when this is accomplished, this land becomes highly valuable, retaining manures for a length of time, and with good management will never return to its former state.

Among other substances proper to be mixed with this soil, may be enumerated sand or gravel, ashes, sawdust from mills, rubbish from old buildings or yards, straw, stubble, rotten wood, burnt clay, farm yard manure, and gypsum, or plaster of paris. Tanner's bark, and substances which promote a strong fermentation, are peculiarly excellent, and it is believed that a mixture of any or of all of the above mentioned substances, in a compost heap, would triple the product of such land, if properly ploughed in and brought into good tilth by the plough and harrow.

The second division may be called a loamy soil. This kind of earth is less cohesive and more fertile than the former, and is composed of sand, clay, and an oily vegetable substance, with a substratum of red clay at some depth, on uplands, and generally of bluish clay on river or creek bottoms. These latter are generally admitted to be so fertile as to require little aid from manures; but the uplands, after a few years cultivation, will require a compost of stable manure, sand and vegetable rubbish, to break the tenacity, and recruit the poverty which successive crops will produce. Loads of mud and decaying leaves, hauled from creeks and stagnant pools, are very highly recommended for this soil, and the proportion of sand or gravel should be increased as the land becomes more stiff. The third division will comprise light

sandy soils, with an ash colored mould at top. This soil is more porous and open than those which we have considered. It receives moisture with great facility, but parts with it as easily. To improve this soil, clayey loamy earth must be spread over it, and composts of animal and vegetable substances; but all light sandy particles must be carefully avoided. This kind of earth is the only one in this district, which will bear what "Arator" calls, "the American custom of penning," as the treading of animals imparts a firmness of the soil which in a great measure will prevent the continual evaporation of moisture, while it receives great benefit from their manure.

Your committee having thus briefly endeavored, (by the classification of the great bulk of the farms of this district,) to erect some standard by which an intelligent farmer may correctly ascertain the nature of his soil, its defects, and their appropriate remedy, will proceed to the subject immediately committed to them; the collection and application of manures.

All the manures which can be used in this district, may be classed under four heads: animal, vegetable, compound, and fossil.

Animal manure, by which we at present mean, the dung of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with the refuse of the poultry yards, is one of the most powerful manures that can be applied to the soil, and the most approved modern writers strongly recommend that it be immediately buried beneath the surface, there to undergo its putrefactive process, that the earth above may be benefited by the ammoniaical gas which it evolves in its decomposition. The dung of horses, hogs, and poultry, on account of its great tendency to fermentation and putrefaction, is best adapted to cold, stiff, and clayey soils; while that of cattle may be most beneficially applied to warmer soils. On sandy porous soil, cattle may be confined by a temporary fence, on a strip of land, which being removed at a given time, (according to the number confined thereon,) their dung should be immediately ploughed under, that it may not be exposed to the action of the sun, or of rain. But as nine tenths of the farms of this country would be materially injured by the poaching of the soil; and as very few of our farmers keep a sufficient stock to improve any quantity of land, in any way, by animal manure alone, your committee will not detain you longer on this head, but will proceed to the consideration of the second class, or vegetable manure.

In this division, we comprehend either green plants turned under by the plough while growing, or parts of vegetables, after they have been decomposed or burnt, with their ashes, roots and fibres.

The only experience your committee themselves have had of ploughing under any vegetable substance standing on the soil, is the case of ploughing in stubble. This practice has for a number of years been performed on cold, stiff, blue clay river bottom land, from which a succession of the same crops for perhaps seventy years, had worn away all the top or vegetable earth. This practice has always been attended with beneficial results; for though the stubble is a long time in decomposing, and affords but little soluble matter for the food of plants, yet the tenacity of the soil is always broken and a considerable degree of tilth produced, enabling the fibrous roots of the plants to penetrate in all directions in search of their food.

But if dry stubble ploughed under, produces such happy results, how much greater would be the benefit, if a green crop, in full luxuriance, in the season of its blossoms, were treated in a similar manner? The interior, woody fibre of the vegetable, taking a longer time to decompose, would have the same effect as the stubble, of opening the soil, while the juicy bark and leaves, speedily undergoing the putrefactive process in the earth, would impart a richness and fertility to the soil, which would amply repay the little labor and expense that would be incurred. Lord Kaimes objects to ploughing under green vegetable crops, merely because the vegetables commonly used for this purpose, are proper food for animals, and he conceives that the best way of converting it into manure, is to pass it through the body of an animal, which will increase its value, while the dung and urine will enrich his soil more than ploughing under the green crop. Your committee will indulge themselves in two remarks on this objection. The first is, that so little labour and expense is required in seeding and the two ploughings required by the vegetable system, that any common industrious farmer may sow one field for feeding and others for turning under, and if the green vegetables are to be cut and carried perhaps some distance, to the stalls and sheds, to prevent poaching, this continued daily labor will

make it the most expensive mode. The other and stronger objection to Lord Kaimes' plan, is that few, if any of our farmers keep a stock sufficiently large to manure any quantity of land, by the dung of animals alone, while the vegetable system manures the whole field at once, and equally. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHIG DOCTRINES.

FROM THE NASHVILLE "WHIG."

"And presently the Wolf came, sure enough; but the Shepherds, who had been so often deceived, came not to his relief."

"Take care of a consolidated government! Guard your rights! Your liberties are in danger!" are ejaculations so often made by noisy politicians, and busy printers, that one just waking from a dream might think we were on the eve of being made slaves—of being compelled to do homage to some liege lord.

From Ohio we hear it echoed, that the *ultima ratio regum* must be looked to, to guard the country from danger. The United States' Bank sent its money there at the earliest entreaties of the people, and kindly loaned it. Presently, however, they wanted it back; and because they had the effrontery to say so, suddenly the institution became remarkably unpopular. The state laid a tax upon it; and forcibly, by her authorities, entered the Bank and took away \$100,000. All this Ohio thought was very right; and because the courts of the United States are likely to decide against this high stretch of power, the cry is raised that we are about to have a consolidated form of government, and that the liberty of the people is endangered.

Kentucky goes a step or two farther: She is with Ohio on the bank subject; but, stranger still, seems forwardly to suspect that revolution is brewed in the late decision of the Supreme Court on the occupant law of the State. A candidate for the legislature, in an address to the people, alluded in the Reporter, to the adjudication of the Supreme Court on the United States, on the occupant claim law, is a deadly stab at the sovereignty and independence of Kentucky; that the legislature ought therefore to express her determination to resist to arms rather than submit to a decision adverse to her interests, rights, and dignity.

Virginia, too, is quite open mouthed in her complaints; and, like the other two, is of opinion, that the Supreme Court having lately determined or rather hinted, that Congress might possibly have power to authorize lottery tickets to be sold in that state, was aiming a dangerous blow at the happiness, prosperity, and liberty, of the American nation.

Delaware has also lately imposed a tax upon every body travelling through that state in a public stage: With the same propriety, it is apprehended, she may tax people on foot or on horseback, or after any other manner travelling. Should some obstinate fellow question this right, and obtain a decision of the Supreme Court in his favor, another cause of alarm and apprehension for the liberty of the country will be forthwith added.

Now, we know nothing to which all these sage apprehensions can be so well likened, as to a story we have somewhere heard, or perhaps read in some modern Almanac. A beautiful young lady was sitting by a heated oven, bathed in tears, when her mother entered: alarmed at the seeming distress, the old lady enquired the cause. "Oh dear," said she, "I was just thinking that suppose I had been married, and had a beautiful little child, just beginning to run about; and you and I being at the same time absent, the little darling should have crept into this heated oven and been burnt to death—Surely I should never have survived it." The young lady was relieved though, by learning from her mother that, for the present, and perhaps for some time to come, her children would most likely be in no danger; a circumstance which before had not occurred to her.

These things serve but to prove the complaining nature of man. The slaves of continental Europe complain, and justly too, of the despotism under which they groan; and the people of the United States murmur because they are not only free but happy. If we are oppressed, who is it by? Ourselves; and if we should really take up arms, and wage war for higher privileges, against whom shall we wage it? Against ourselves, surely. It will be a contest, then, to excite the admiration of all time to come; a contest by a people free and happy, that they may obtain freedom and happiness; a contest in which the wonderful spectacle shall be presented of a people warring against themselves.

We mean not, by our remarks, to insinuate that this complaining spirit should be put down; it can do no harm; and without we are a convert to the opinion of a great

statesman of our own country, that "error of opinion may be safely tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it;" but we regret the feeling which engenders the thought, that force, under any circumstances, should be necessary where all power is in the hands of the people.—Occasionally it is parted with; but again returns to the people, when, if any errors or improprieties have been practised, the mode of peaceably correcting them is possessed: To depose from authority those who, when installed into office, "feel power and forget right," is a remedy so certain and so effectual, that it is folly to speak of any other, without exposing ourselves to the contempt and ridicule of the rational and thinking part of mankind.

The best remedy is to select for office, men of talents and integrity; above all select those of exemplary and moral deportment, and things will go on well:—complaints will be at an end.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mentis gratissimus error.

HORACE.

In pleasing error lost, and charmingly deceived.

MESSRS. PRINTERS:

As I am one of your subscribers, you will, of course, permit me to remonstrate against such grievances as require redress and animadversion. You must know, then, that I am situated among a crowd of intuitive philosophers, or wiseacres. These men of wonder working wisdom are (as a matter of course) great critics. They are distinguished as the knowing ones. Their wisdom was born with them, (which was not the case with all of us,) and on that account, they possess natures more ethereal than those who acquire their philosophy through the avenues of the senses. These persons cannot, it being contrary to their natures) believe in the philosophical opinions of our Locke, respecting innate principles. They must believe the doctrine of transmigration; and that their bodies are animated with the souls of departed philosophers. This is the only rational conclusion which I can draw from the premises.

Thus possessed of a large stock of intuitive wisdom, they claim the right (a real poetic license) not only judging the pieces of our paper, but, by the aid of their intuitive powers, they can point out the authors of our articles! But unfortunately for them, their opinions and assertions have no more relation to the real authors, than Nero has to Mahomet.

Persons thus gifted, must be well versed in legends and fables, antiquated romances, and the traditions of nurses and old women, which fall in with their prejudices and humour those notions which they have imbibed in their infancy.

Their infallible manner of judging of the merit or demerit of a composition is this: if they entertain a favorable opinion of the ideal author, no matter if the piece would cast a blush on the cheek of a tenant of Billingsgate, he is certain to be awarded with the meed of praise! But, if they have formed prejudices unfavorable to the supposed author, (they cannot in truth go farther than supposition,) they condemn him and his piece together;—when in *foro conscientie* they are bound by a secret monitor to confess their guilt, in giving such iniquitous decisions.

I have been often amused with the sentiments of these extra-philosophers. They are great judges of composition. They could, probably, after great consideration, tell the difference between an apple (coloured) horse, and a horse apple; and this would be thought a hypercriticism. Lord Roimes and Dr. Blair sink into insignificance when compared with them; but this is rather a digression. I must now approach the main question: How can relief be afforded to an innocent neighbour, who is charged as the author of nearly every original communication (whether good or bad) that appears in your paper? This question may be thought difficult to answer, and it certainly is one of no ordinary difficulty.

As a remedy for the evil, I would merely suggest the propriety of your adopting the plan of the Rev. Laurence Sterne, as may be seen in his "Tristram Shandy." He has left several blank leaves of paper in his book, which can be filled up with such stuff as may please the fancy of the reader. According to this plan, your paper would often appear with one blank side, which could be filled up by the wiseacres with reasonings on the use of hobby horses; the Strasburger's nose might occupy a small space; Uncle Toby and the siege of Namur would fill a large blank, when better materials were not at hand; And when Uncle Toby would lay by his tobacco pipe, Corporal Trim might be introduced.

As I am not fond of profane swearing, nor have I much respect for Doctors (which is owing to an old story often told by my grand mother, about death and the Doctors,) I think it prudent to have nothing to do with Dr. Snop.—His curses will vanish in the air, and his name will not be mentioned, except to express contempt for men of his cloth. And upon the whole, this might be the best method to treat the Wiseacres,—as their wisdom is so profound, their reasonings so abstruse,

and their minds so ethereal, that but few plain men (such as are made of flesh and blood) can understand them. But I must close my remarks, or many persons might be induced to believe that this is the *Augustine Age*.

KNICKERBOCKER, JR.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been credibly informed that there are certain Wiseacres in almost every neighborhood, who are in the habit of palming on some of their neighbors newspaper communications which were written 50 miles distant from them!

MESSRS. BINGHAM & WHITE:

You will, probably, render some service to the cause of truth, honesty, and virtue, and shield an honorable and worthy Gentleman from the shafts of malignant slander, by giving the following letters, &c. a place in your widely circulated paper. They are copied from the Cahawba (Alabama) Press.

FROM THE CAHAWBA PRESS.

Messrs. Editors.—By publishing the following letter from Mrs. Ruthy Wallace, of N. C. to Israel Pickens, Esq. of this state, you will at once do an act of justice to Mr. Pickens, and oblige many of your friends.—Generally speaking, I do not think that the report, alluded to in Mrs. W's. letter, was believed—but it is known that in some few counties in the state, this calumny was received as true.—This letter, then, will have the effect not only of covering the fabricator of the story with disgrace, but will throw a blush on the cheeks of the persons who were credulous enough to believe and countenance it.

You will also insert the letter explanatory from J. G. Lyon, Esq. of St. Stephens, to G. F. Mott, Esq. editor of the Alabama Courier.

A SUBSCRIBER.

St. Stephens, July 16th, 1821.

Mr. G. F. MOTT.

SIR—The following is the copy of a letter received at this post office by the last mail, and the Gentleman to whom it was addressed being from home, I have been desired by one of his friends to publish it—though it is not presumed that the misrepresentation alluded to in the letter, has made serious impressions any where; yet it may serve to give satisfaction where it may have obtained circulation.

You will please therefore to publish the letter. Respectfully,

J. G. LYON, P. M.

Mecklenburg, N. C. June 22, 1821.

DEAR SIR,

I have understood with much surprise and concern, that reports have been circulated in Alabama calculated to prejudice your public standing there; misrepresenting entirely the agency you undertook for me in Maryland some years ago. I regret the more as the first item I ever had of such an interest was through you, which information I found to be full and correct, given without any intention on your part to be employed; but to apprise me (in case I proved to be the proper person) of a right whereof I was entirely ignorant. The proposition to apply to you to undertake the agency as well as the terms, proceeded entirely from myself after advising with my best friends, and was sent you at a distance by mail. Your attention to the business and liberality in relinquishing to me a considerable part of the compensation I proffered you, are matters not to be forgotten by me. I have already expressed my perfect satisfaction, and will be very happy to have it in my power to silence any false rumours respecting this business, or any other.

I am sincerely your friend,

RUTHY WALLACE.

To Mr. ISRAEL PICKENS,
St. Stephens.

P. S. It has been intimated that a Mr. Wiley has been very active in circulating reports relative to the business you done for me in the north. I can only say that Mr. Wiley is to me an entire stranger, a man whom I have never seen, and whatever he may have said was a fabrication of his own, as I never had any communication with him, and can venture to say, with any other person on the subject, from which it could be inferred that I was dissatisfied with your conduct in my business. With esteem and respect,

RUTHY WALLACE.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

"The very night the Parliament passed the Stamp Act, in February, 1765, Dr. Franklin, who was then in London, wrote to Charles Thompson, afterwards Secretary to Congress—"The sun of liberty is set; the Americans must light the lamps of industry and economy." To which Mr. Thompson answered—"Be assured we shall light torches of quite another sort."

[Botta's History of the American War.

This venerable man and celebrated patriot is still living in Pennsylvania, aged between ninety and an hundred years. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the same Commander in Chief and the same Secretary of Congress, remained from the beginning of the Revolutionary War to its conclusion. They are now all gone down to the grave, excepting John Adams, Charles Carroll, Thomas Jefferson, and Charles Thompson. Mr. Jefferson is the youngest of the four. In the revolutions of other countries how many are the changes of all its leaders and officers: In America how few! An evidence of fixed principles and stable characters.—*East. Post.*

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.

From London Papers to the 10th ult. received at New-York.

The following account of the funeral of Bonaparte is extracted from *The Guardian*, in which it is given as an extract from a private letter of an officer at St. Helena:—"Bonaparte was buried on Wednesday, the 9th, between the willow trees, in the spot he had pointed out, about a mile and a half from Longwood House, (by the road.) A procession of the military staff, and all the naval officers, followed the corpse, which was laid on a black car, in a plain mahogany coffin, (laid wood and tin within,) and was received on emerging from the grounds by a line of 2,000 troops, including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the road side. As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the procession descended by a road made for the occasion, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave, where it was deposited with the Priest's blessing, in a chamber, within a large stone vault. The chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edges being filled in to the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement. The corpse was deposited under three discharges of 11 pieces of artillery, and the minute guns of the *Vigo*, which were heard in the intervals between the discharges, moaning in the distance; 25 were fired. The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain slab laid over it.

"St. Helena, May, 14."

The following is the order of Napoleon's Funeral Procession:

Napoleon Bertrand, son of the Marshal.	The Priests in full robes.
Dr. Arnott, 20th Regt.	Bonaparte's Physician.
Grenadiers.	THE BODY, In a car drawn by four horses.
[24 Grenadiers—12 on each side, to carry the body down a steep hill, where the car could not go.]	
Count Bonaparte's Horse, led by two servants.	Marshal Bertrand.
Madam Bertrand and Daughter, in an open vehicle.	Servants.
Naval Officers.	
Staff Officers.	
Members of Council.	
Gen. Coffin.	Marq. de Montcheno.
The Admiral.	The Governor.
Lady Love and Daughter, in an open vehicle.	Servants.
Dragoons.	
St. Helena Volunteers.	
St. Helena Regiment.	
St. Helena Artillery.	
Sixty-sixth Regiment.	
Royal Marines.	
Twentieth Regiment.	
Royal Artillery.	

The body of Bonaparte inclosed in three coffins, of mahogany, lead and oak.

Extract of a private letter, dated

ST. HELENA, MAY 15.

"As every thing relating to so great a man as Bonaparte must be of extreme interest, I should tell you that after having attended his funeral, I paid a visit to his residence. I was shewn his wardrobe by Marchand, his valet, and a more shabby set-out I never beheld. Old coats, hats, and pantaloons, that a midshipman on shore would hardly condescend to wear. But Marchand said it was quite an undertaking to make him put on any thing new, and then after wearing it an hour, he would throw it off, and put on the old again.

"The last words Bonaparte uttered were 'tete-armee.' What their connexion was in his mind cannot be ascertained; but they were distinctly heard about 5 o'clock in the morning of the day he died.

"An officer's guard is appointed to watch over his grave."

Extract of a letter, dated

ST. HELENA, MAY 7.

"The body of Bonaparte, after his death, was dressed in his green uniform, with red facings, and all his stars and orders.

"An immense number of persons, both yesterday and this morning, have been to see him. It was one of the most striking spectacles at which I had ever the fortune to be present. The view of his countenance, from which I felt it scarcely possible, even for an instant to withdraw my eyes, gave me a sensation I cannot describe; but the impression it made on me will never be forgotten.

"He had for some time past fixed on a particular spot, which is also, I understand, mentioned in his will, a short distance from Longwood, for his burial place, in the event of its being determined that his remains should be deposited at St. Helena.

"Bonaparte was perfectly aware of the nature of his complaint, and frequently described it to those about him, but was never able to convince his surgeons that he had a just notion of it. In the early stage of the disease, which is a long time ago, he commenced a statement of it with his different sensations at different

periods, and continued it up to within a few days of his death. It is intended for his son.

"It is a singular coincidence, that the *Waterloo*, E. J. Man, laden with necessaries for his establishment at Longwood, arrived only two days before his death, just in time to witness his final setting."

PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

LONGWOOD, ST. HELENA, MAY 6.

Report of appearances on dissection of the body of Napoleon Bonaparte.

On a superficial view, the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound.—The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

Upon opening the abdomen, the omentum was found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesion connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity in the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and in separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or scirrhous portion advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the oesophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm.—With the exception of the adhesion occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver.

The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

THOMAS SHORT,
ARCHIBALD ARNOTT,
CHARLES MITCHELL,
FRANCIS BARTON,
MATTH. LIVINGSTON.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, July 5.

By the *Dromedary* store ship, just arrived from St. Helena, General Bonaparte is stated to have been twice cupped previous to his death. The 8th came home in this vessel, and are on their way to Woolwich for the purpose of assisting in the ceremonies of the coronation. The remains of the regenerator of Europe are to come to England, for the establishment of the fact of his death.

Napoleon's last moments!—The Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday last says:—"We have been politely furnished by an officer of H. M. C. Majesty's frigate *La Duchesse de Berri*, with the following statement respecting the last moments of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, obtained from a vessel which arrived at Martinique from St. Helena on the 18th July, and for the correctness of which he pledges his honor:

"Finding himself very ill, Napoleon sent for his Physicians, who informed him that he could not survive more than 48 hours. He (N.) immediately requested Gen. Bertrand to assist him in writing his will, which occupied them about fifteen hours, when Napoleon sealed it up, and delivered it to Gen. Bertrand, with an injunction that he should not permit it to be opened except in the presence of the Commissioners of the different Sovereigns of Europe."

The English papers are already speculating on the political effect which the death of Napoleon may have on the affairs of France. It is hinted that it may bring into activity the pretensions of young Napoleon to the throne, in which he will be supported by Austria, and thus lessen the influence of Great Britain in continental affairs. It will be recollected, that when the allied sovereigns were assembled in Congress, immediately after the imprisonment of Napoleon, a protest was given in by the Empress Maria Louisa, in which she contended that her son was the only legitimate heir to the crown of France, in right of his father, and that the Bourbons had been excluded, not only by their own act and deed, but by a majority of the nation, who had invested Napoleon with the sovereign power. Whether this claim will be revived at the present moment, is, perhaps, difficult to say. Austria may think it prudent to wait the decease of the French King before moving in the business. But when the principles of that government and its insatiate desire for an extension of territory are considered, it does appear to us that the measure resor-

ted to by the Empress Louisa must have been dictated at her father's court, with a firm intention of acting upon it when a favorable opportunity occurred. It is even far from being improbable that the Emperor Alexander may have been brought over to concur in the wishes of Francis. The latter may have agreed not to oppose the designs of the former upon Turkey, in consideration of the former remaining passive while steps were taking to place the young Napoleon upon the throne of France.—*National Advocate*.

RICHMOND, AUG. 22.—Yesterday, Mr. Alexander Lithgow, late accountant of the Farmer's Bank, was brought before the mayor on a charge of embezzling three checks belonging to the said bank. The case excited a very deep and general interest; the court room of the new courthouse presented many anxious spectators. The mayor sat alone in the examination. The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Joseph H. Mayo, who acted as commonwealth's attorney in the place of Mr. Upshur, who is absent, and Mr. Merritt Robinson, who was retained as counsel by the Bank. The counsel for the defendant were Messrs. Samuel Taylor, Alexander McRae, William Wickham, James D. Riddle, and Allen McRae.

It is not our purpose to enter into the minute details of this investigation. The case is yet undecided; and it would be improper to lay the testimony in this stage of the business before the public. The facts which transpired, and the points which may be made at the bar, will probably hereafter appear in a more extended form; for the present, it is sufficient for us to state that the witnesses examined before the mayor were Messrs. McKenzie, and M. B. Myers, the two gentlemen now employed to settle up the books of the Bank, Mr. Nevins, the cashier, Mr. Crump, the late second accountant, and three merchants, who were called in to show that they had respectively drawn at a certain time only one check for particular sums, and yet it appeared from the teller's books that checks of the same amount appeared twice on the teller's books as paid—thus leading to the inference that in those three instances it was the same check which had been twice paid. One check was for \$700; another for \$300; a third was for between 2 and 3 hundred dollars and some odd cents.

There was much discussion upon points of evidence, as it went on; but when the testimony was closed on the part of the prosecution, (the defendant declining to produce any,) the question was submitted without arguments to the mayor. The mayor decided to send on the accused before an examining court. The counsel for the defendant then moved to allow him to give bail—which the mayor readily yielded, and fixed the amount of bail at \$4500. Mr. Lithgow gave the bail required—and he was set at liberty.

The examining court is fixed for this day week.

The following is the section of the new act, under which he is charged:

Sec. 2. That if any officer of public trust in this commonwealth, or any officer, or director of any bank, chartered by this commonwealth, shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his use, or shall knowingly suffer any other person or persons to embezzle or fraudulently convert to his or their use, any sum of money, bank note, bill, check, bond, or other security, or facility, placed under his care or management, by virtue of his office or place aforesaid, the person so offending, his aiders, abettors, and counsellors, upon conviction thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be sentenced to imprisonment in the public jail and penitentiary house for a term not less than 3 years, nor more than 10 years.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 21.

Bank Robbery.—E. W. Milligan, a book keeper in the Phoenix Bank of this city, and acting as second or receiving teller, absconded on Saturday last, after the bank had closed, and took with him about 70,000 dollars, being the deposits of that day. About 30,000 dollars of this sum was in post notes and drafts upon other banks of this city, which are not negotiable, and it is presumed can be of no use to Milligan. Officers have been dispatched in every direction in pursuit of him, and it is hoped he may be overtaken and brought to justice. The bank, it will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, have offered a reward of two thousand dollars for his apprehension and the recovery of the property. The whole community is interested, and will no doubt aid in bringing to punishment a man who has thus betrayed the confidence that was placed in him.

AUGUST 22.—We are happy to state that the Phoenix Bank in this city has recovered \$6,000 dollars of the money stolen by E. W. Milligan on Saturday, which was found secreted in the stationary drawer. From the efficient measures adopted on the instant of discovery, there can be little doubt of his apprehension.

There is now residing in Stafford, a man by the name of Nolan, who is at present married to his twenty-sixth wife, and has, by the whole, 73 children, and is 105 years of age, and his present wife is now pregnant.

SALISBURY
TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We are glad to renew our acquaintance with MABELLA; and we are certain we shall never listen with any other than a pleasurable sensation to the "humble lay of her rustic muse." It is due to ourselves to inform our valued correspondents, that her favor has not received earlier notice: although dated the 20th ultimo, it did not reach us till the 4th instant.

"A. Z." in our next.
"Esculapius" shall have an early insertion.
"John Poorman" has surely fallen on evil times! We advise him to prepare to swallow a bolus!
"Journal of a Scandal Club," in its present form, is inadmissible. But as friends we warn Dorothy Spiteful, Constance Chat, Ruthy Braser, &c. to look well about them, when they assemble in conclave, as there is a spy taking notes of their proceedings, which, it is very possible, he will get somebody to print!

CORRECTION.
In the marriage published in our last, for Daniel McRee, our readers are requested to substitute David McRee, as it is probable no such person as the former is in existence. In these "dull times with Hymen," whoever brings an offering to his altar and a worshipper to his temple, not only deserves the favor of the God, and the gratitude of the ladies, but the good will of the Printers! And far be it from us, either wittingly or unwittingly, to deprive the happy individual of his merited reward. Therefore, whatever young man or maiden, old bachelor or old maid, widower or widow, shall become thus worthy of distinction, it shall be our pleasure, as far as in us lies, to award it them; and whenever a like error again occurs, it shall be our duty thus promptly to correct it.

ELECTION RETURN.
Burke County.....Perkins, for the Senate; Collins and Baird, for the Commons.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH-CAROLINA will hold its annual meeting in this town the present year. It will commence on the last Wednesday of this month.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
MESSRS. PRINTERS:
Your continued efforts to obtain a Convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution of this State, deserve the gratitude of all the citizens of the Western counties.
To a plain man like me, but little acquainted with the motives or manners of men, especially those at the head of affairs, it seems unaccountably strange that the proposition should meet with such persevering resistance as it has hitherto experienced. If its supporters had proposed to the General Assembly to call a Convention on their own authority, there would be some grounds for the exercise of their jealous hesitation which, watchful of the liberties of the people, is indignant at officious intermeddlers. But when the people themselves have urged their representatives to attempt a redress of a glaring inequality in the representation, and when their representatives thus urged have made a modest proposition to the General Assembly to submit the question to their constituents, to decide for themselves whether or not they want a Convention, it argues, I think, some want of sincerity and of modesty to allege, as has sometimes been done, that the recommendation to make the decision in regard to the rights of the people comes with a very ill grace from those who are resolved, by all the means in their power, to refuse an equality of those rights to that very people, it may be safely affirmed, that here cannot be a more respectful and modest way of pursuing the object in view, than that of proposing it to the people themselves, to say for themselves what their will is on the subject. If this proposition, when made by the General Assembly, is indecorous, it would assuredly be reasonable, if made by an individual.
Unless it is within the legitimate powers of the General Assembly to make such a proposition, it will follow that the constitution of this state cannot be altered without resorting to revolutionary principles. The argument we oppose implies a power in the former convention of imposing a constitution on the people of this state, which, without an entire revolution, can never be amended or altered till Doomsday. It reminds me of a sublime descrip-

tion I have heard or read somewhere of the last Judgment, and of Destiny locking up the abodes of mercy and misery, and then casting the keys into the abyss ten thousand thousand fathoms, there to rest forever.
It is strange, indeed, if, in the age of improvement in almost every science, the science of Government alone should be supposed to have reached its zenith in 1776. Good men, no doubt, were they that formed our constitution; and an excellent constitution, in the main, they formed for us. But as they never claimed to be inspired, however much their work may excite our admiration of their patriotism, it no doubt has some faults and imperfections, and we have certainly a right, with the utmost deference to their memories and their virtues, as occasion may demand, to alter or amend any objectionable features in the constitution.
The most prominent of those objectionable features is, without doubt, the inequality of the Representation. No person expects an exact equality. It is nevertheless important that it be made more nearly so than at present. The impossibility of absolute and exact equality forms no argument in favour of the present mode, which, regarding geographical boundaries alone, and those of unequal extent, pays no attention to the numbers, more or less, contained in those boundaries. There is no complaint of the inequality of our congressional districts, although there is, and from the nature of things must be, some fractional differences, whether you compare states or districts with each other. But a proposition to allow the states of Rhode-Island and Delaware to have the same number of representatives with New-York and Virginia, would be justly resisted for its glaring absurdity and injustice; and none would resist it with more firmness and clamour than those who oppose the alteration in our state constitution.
But it has been said that it is a dangerous experiment: that a convention representing the people in their original and sovereign capacity, is an august sight indeed, but one in which there is much hazard. Be it so. But those who offer this argument as invincible, seem to forget that the constitution we now have, and which is confessedly highly conducive to the happiness and liberties of the people, was framed and adopted in a convention composed of men of like passions with ourselves. It would be proper, also, to remind them that the convention which did so were not under the guarantee of the constitution of the United States, which, although it interferes not with the internal concerns of any state, compels the Congress which it creates, to guarantee a Republican form of government to each of them; a privilege that Congress have, of late, manifested that it sufficiently appreciates.

PRESENCE OF THE IRISH.
The Richmond Commonwealth, in its issue of the 20th inst., contains a description of the manner in which the Irish, who are now flocking to the bottom of the shaft near 200 hundred feet deep. At the bottom of it, they were blowing rock. An Irishman was alone, engaged in this operation; he had charged with powder, fixed the match, and lighted the same before he gave the signal to those above to haul him up. It is, of course, necessary on these occasions, for those at the windlass to draw the person up as rapidly as possible, to avoid the effects of the explosion. The Irishman had been drawn from 30 to 50 feet in the air, when the rope broke, and he was precipitated with all his force to the bottom of the shaft. Nearly stunned by so violent a fall, this man had still presence of mind enough to recollect the imminent danger he ran of being blown to atoms by the powder; the match was yet burning, and in a moment more it might have been too late—Yet he immediately clapped his hands on the ignited match, and extinguished it. There is probably not one man out of ten thousand, whose wit would have been so ready in so painful and perilous a situation.

An unfortunate occurrence, we learn, took place near Newbern a few days ago, the minute particulars of which, we are not informed. It seems that a number of armed runaway negroes, supposed to be about 80, had taken refuge in a swamp, near a place called White-Oak, on Trent River, and whose menacing and rebellious conduct had excited apprehensions of spreading disaffection among the neighboring negroes—to suppress which, two detachments of militia were called out, who unfortunately met in the night, unknown to each other, at Trent Bridge, where several fires were exchanged, which terminated with no little slaughter on both sides; each Captain being dangerously wounded, and from five to six privates on each side, also badly wounded. The names of the two Commanders our informant does not recollect.

A writer in the Delaware Watchman, on the revival of the Cotton Manufacture in that state says, "The effect of this improvement in the cotton manufacture is visible in the employment of a number of persons who have long been destitute of the means of labor and subsistence—the demand for cotton spinners and weavers is becoming extremely urgent, and many persons of that description would find full employment in this neighborhood. The cotton planters to the South will soon begin to reap the benefit of this state of things. The loss of an uncertain market abroad will be amply repaid by a steady and certain one at home. There are now about two thousand bales of cotton manufactured annually, in this county, within a few miles of Wilmington, and taking this as a data, I have no doubt that the consumption of the country is now upwards of 100,000 bales annually. The amount estimated by a congressional committee in 1815, was 90,000 bales, but I am persuaded, from the increase in this vicinity, that the quantity now manufactured in the United States is much greater. This quantity will rapidly increase, and we may look forward with confidence to the period, and that not a very distant one, when the home market will consume all the cotton of the South."

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.
Police.—A crime of a new description in our country was disclosed at the Police on Monday afternoon. Two families lived in the same house in Spruce-street: some difference and ill-blood arose between a married woman of one of the families and another woman belonging to the other family; in gratification of her malice, the former seized the opportunity, when the latter was just stepping out of the door, to throw a quantity of oil of vitriol upon her from a window above. The injured woman hastened immediately to the Police, where she exhibited her person with several large holes burnt quite through the right arm and side of it, and in fact down into the flesh, which she said was also a suffering. The woman who committed the act was brought up in a few minutes, by an officer sent for her, and put under heavy recognizance to appear before the Court of Sessions, and answer the prosecution. Her husband was said to be a rich man. She had also, it appeared, some days since, destroyed a merino shawl belonging to a third, and exhibited in court, considerably stained and burnt with the same stuff, which fell on it, by accident, as she was walking by the side of the complainant at the time mentioned in the complaint.

We understand that the ship Cumberland, which arrived in the Chesapeake a short time since, from the north of Europe, brought as emigrant passengers, the whole population of a Prussian Village, consisting of their spiritual pastor, and about 100 individuals, men, women, and children. —*American Sentinel.*

Mr. Milne in a report to the Society for China, says: "We have distributed for New Testaments for the year 1821, after that about one sixth of the population only would be supplied. I would ask no higher honour on earth than to distribute the 'said number.' Now, if Mr. Milne had commenced the distribution of the 'said number' at the time the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, and had continued to distribute four-three Testaments per day, Sundays excepted, he would have had on hand, April fourth, 1817, seven hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven. Or should he now begin his work, and distribute ten each hour during ten hours per day, he would end his labors on the 27th day of January, 3411, at one o'clock in the forenoon!!!"

MARRIED.
In this county, Mr. Henry Sleighter, of this town, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hainline.
At Wallingford, Conn. Mr. Joseph Doolittle to Miss Mary Bronson; Mr. Samuel Moss to Miss Betsey Doolittle; Mr. Roswell Doolittle to Miss Polly Moss; Mr. Lemuel Doolittle to Miss Dindama Mattoon. [If these Doolittles, it will be difficult, we guess, to find many who will do more.]

DIED.
At the house of Mr. Thomas Holmes, in this county, on the 5th inst. Mr. Achilles M. Douglass, after a short illness, aged about 27 years. He was a native of Albemarle county, Va. and had been absent from there but a few months. He had every attention paid him during his sickness. His remains were brought to this town, and deposited in the burying ground on Friday last, with suitable marks of respect and the usual solemn ceremonies.
In this county, on the 28th ultimo, Miss Hattie, aged 79 years. She was a native of Pennsylvania; but for 55 years had lived on the same plantation on which she died, and for many years exhibited the excellency of St. Paul's description of the primitive Christian Matrons. She "brought up children; she entertained strangers; she washed the saints' feet." After the death of her husband, which event took place 21 years before her own, and after her children had settled in the world, like Anna the prophetess, she gave hers. If in a more than ordinary degree to the exercises of Religion, frequently spending many hours in a day in private intercourse with Him whom her soul loved. In some of those times of near approach to her Redeemer, she was favoured (as she also frequently was in public) with such powerful manifestations of Almighty love and goodness towards herself and towards the race of sinful men, as constrained her to speak aloud of his goodness, of his mercy, and of his grace, sometimes with no other auditors but the trees of the wood. She was a regular member of the Presbyterian Church at Concord; though she was not of a sectarian spirit. She often showed the liberality of her sentiments by communing with the methodists in her neighborhood, in whose welfare she was ardently interested. She died as she had lived, with an unshaken confidence in the merits of Christ. In noticing the death of this mother in Israel, we may adopt for ourselves the language of the agonized Prophet: "Alas! the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof." But to her, we doubt not, the change has been unexpectably happy. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

Lots for Sale.
THE Commissioners for the town of Morganton will, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, proceed to sell in the town of Morganton a number of lots, laid off in the town commons, on the 22d and 23d days of October next; and should the sale not be completed, will continue until it is. They contain a number of the most beautiful eminences for building, and will afford a pleasant retreat to all those persons who may wish to reside in the town, and who are desirous of the healthiest parts of the town, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the health of the place, Morganton holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, as provisions can be procured in great plenty, of the best quality, and on the lowest terms. It is expected that the lots will sell at reasonable terms. The payments will be made in three equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and good security. THE COMMISSIONERS.
September 1, 1821.—6w66

Stop a Runaway Negro!
RAN away from the subscriber, living near Statesville, Irredell county, N. C. a heavy, well made, and very black NEGRO BOY named Lamon. He is apparently about 25 years old, is very fond of dress, very foppish, and assumes an air of importance among other negroes, but when spoken to by a white man, affects a great deal of politeness; he generally wears large whiskers. He was formerly the property of James Ramsay, Esq. of Rowan county, N. C. from whom he ran away, and was absent nearly three years, during which time he was in the Parks of the Yachin, and passed under the assumed name of free Khol Graham. It is probable he will make for the state of Ohio, he often boasts of attempting to get there. Any person who catches him, or who shall give information of his whereabouts, shall be liberally rewarded. JAMES RAMSAY.
Sept. 1, 1821.—6w66

Stop the Runaways.
FORTY Dollars will be paid for any person for apprehending and delivering to the subscribers, living near Union Court-House, Union District, South Carolina, two negro men, GABRIEL and GEORGE. Gabriel is a stout made black fellow, between 25 and 30 years of age, near six feet high, has pretty large whiskers, rather a down look, unless when spoken to, when he appears plausible and intelligent; has no particular marks recollected. George is between seventeen and twenty years of age, about five feet eight or ten inches high, well made, a little inclined to yellow complexion, has holes in his ears, and wore lead in them when he went off: he is quite plausible, and a little inclined to be forward in his manners when spoken to. Their clothes of common quality, and pretty much worn; common wool hats and shoes were worn by them when they went off. They were lately purchased in the state of Virginia, in Richmond and Petersburg, and were raised, as we were informed, Gabriel by Mr. Depp, of Powhatan county, and George by Gen. Floyd, of or near Lynchburg; and it is expected they will attempt to return to one of those places. The above reward will be paid on their delivery, or twenty dollars for either; or ten dollars for each, if apprehended and confined in any Jail in the United States, and information given so that we get them.
WM. & GEO. W. RICE.
August 29, 1821.—4 66

Notice.
JAMES THORNBURN, of Norfolk, Virginia, Merchant, sole surviving Copartner of the several Copartnerships heretofore doing business as merchants at Fayetteville and Wilmington, under the Firms of Robert & James Donaldson & Co. Donaldsons, MacMillan & Co. and Donaldson, MacMillan & Co. Having, by his Power of Attorney, bearing date 17th March, 1821, appointed Robert Donaldson of Fayetteville and John Hogg of Wilmington and Fayetteville, jointly and severally, his Attorneys, with power to ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive the debts due to said Firm of any of them, and generally to act for him as survivor as aforesaid, in all things needful and necessary to the final adjustment and close of the business of the said several Firms, and to do every thing therein, and all persons who are, in any wise indebted to any of said Firms, are hereby requested to make payment of the debts by them respectively due to either of said Attorneys at Fayetteville, at their Consulting Room, in the street, opposite the Branch Bank of the United States, JOHN HOGG, Attorney, in fact as aforesaid, on or before the 1st of September, 1821.—3 64
Fayetteville, N. C. July 20, 1821.—3 64

Catawba Springs for Sale.
BY virtue of the last will and testament of Joseph Jenkins, deceased, the Executor will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House at Lincolnton, on the 1st of September, five sixths parts of the Catawba Springs and tract of land adjoining said Springs, containing 243 acres, more or less, on a credit of one year, giving bond with approved sureties.
DAVID WM. LOCKE, N. C. July 19, 1821.

Take Notice.
THE firm of MOSES A. LOCKE & CO. being dissolved more than two years since, was hoped that all debts due to said firm have been liquidated ere this. It is now becoming a painful task to say, that unless all debts due to said firm are paid before the 1st of December next, that the bonds and accounts due will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
MOSES A. LOCKE, EZRA ALLEMONG.
4th September, 1821.—8w65

Estate of Chs. M'Pheeters.
THE subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Charles M'Pheeters, dec. at Aug. term, 1820, and qualified according to law. Shortly afterwards, advertisements were posted up at the court-house and other public places, requesting the creditors to come and make known their just claims. The consequence was, a number came accordingly, and did so. But I know to a certainty there are a number yet to bring forward. It is hoped they will come forward as early a date as possible, that I may have a rule to walk by, to ascertain how much the said estate is in debt. Preparations are now making, by an order of court, for sales of land to liquidate all the debts that remain unpaid. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, shall be dealt with as the law directs.
No claim whatever shall be admitted, unless strictly brought forward agreeably to law, as I have been imposed on very much by an artful, designing man, to whom I gave too much indulgence—not ignorantly, but inadvertently.
ROBERT STUART, Adm'r.
August 29, 1821. 2wt66

Philip Mock's Estate.
NOTICE.—At Rowan County Court, August term, 1821, the following is the list of the debts due to the estate of Philip Mock, deceased, as returned by the administrator, and as the same are requested to be paid by the time limited by the court, to wit: JACOB MAHAN, WM. RICE, &c. 3w66
August 25, 1821.

Taken Up.
AND committed to the Gaol of Cabarrus County, on the 24th day of this month, a negro MAN and WOMAN. The man calls himself Geo. Washington, and the woman says her name is Nelly. The man says he is the property of George Berry, in South-Carolina, Kershaw District, and the woman the property of John Barnes, of said District. The man is nearly white, appears to be about 30 or 35 years old, five feet ten inches high, the woman appears to be about the same age, five feet high, and dark complexion. Their owners are requested to come forward, according to the act of Assembly, and redeem them.
JOHN E. MAHAN, Gaoler.
August 25, 1821.—2 65

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scorr.



FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ENIGMA.

[AN IMITATION.]

'Tis seen in the ivy, that twines round the oak,
'Tis heard mid the raven's harsh, ominous croak.
'Twill be found in the lava, Vesuvius o'erflowing,
Is seen in the vulture aloft proudly soaring.
'Tis the centre of gravity.....leads on the van,
When, in battle array, is opposed man to man.
'Tis the foremost in victory, tho' never in fight,
For tho' seen in advance, it quickly takes flight,
When should you the runaway nimble pursue,
In the midst of a river its form you may view.
Tho' a stranger to courts and to kings, I must own
That without it no sovereign e'er mounted a throne.

In the vortex of fashion its form you may trace,
In levee, at Vauxhall, but ne'er at a race:
In sweet sylvan shades, a delights most to rove,
Its favorite haunt you verdant alcove.

But so active this wight, so prone to vary,
'Twill baffle your search unless you are wary.
'Tis now in a hovel, and now in a cave,
Now bounding aloft o'er the mountainous wave;
The chosen companion now of the brave,
Perchance the next hour 'tis seen with a knave:
But whether a devotee, villain, or rogue,
Of this rest assured, 'twill be always in vogue!

MABELLA.

THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN.

STANDARD FOR MUSIC.

The following beautiful lines are said to have been written for the first number of the "Western Carolinian." We found them in the National Repository, of Philadelphia, a literary paper, where it frequently found every thing in the literary way that can possibly interest.—When the sentimental heart embarked in the dark blue sea, leaving the scenes of its childhood, to seek a new world, and new acquaintances, it will find it hard to make it glad.

Then Ellen, my sweet one, look up and be gay!
Why sorrow thus blindly
For those who unkindly
Could launch and then leave us on life's troubled sea?

Who heartlessly wanted
The little we wanted,
And denied us the all that we ask'd—to be free!
But we've 'scap'd from their trammels—the word is—AWAY!

Then Ellen, my sweet one, look up and be gay!
On—on, we are speeding,
While swiftly receding
The white cliffs of Albion, in distance grow blue;

And that gem of earth's treasures,
That scene of past pleasures—
The land of our childhood, fades fast from our view;

But still thy heart's swelling,
My turtle-eyed Ellen,
What reck's it to us that we leave it behind?
Dark ills may betide us,
But fate cannot guide us
Where foes are more bitter, or friends are less kind

Than we've found them at home—but the word is—away!
Then Ellen, my sweet one, look up and be gay!

Now twilight comes round us,
And dimness hath bound us,
And the light-house looks forth from its surf-beaten height;

Like hope's gentle beamings,
O'er the dark ocean gleamings,
And we sever
And never meet again, as a country air
And a low wailing as a bower
Where love's pride hath no power,
And the rod of oppression, our bliss may not mar.

We have broken our chain, and the word is—away!
Then Ellen, my dear one, look up and be gay!

In the 11th century, the art of making paper, in the manner now become universal, was invented; by means of that, not only the number of manuscripts increased, but the study of the sciences was wonderfully facilitated. The invention of the art of making paper, and the invention of the art of printing, are two considerable events in literary history. It is remarkable that the former preceded the first drawing of letters and improvement in knowledge towards the close of the 11th century, the latter towards the close of the 15th century, and the art of printing towards the close of the 15th century.

Literary Extracts.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

SEA FIGHT

Between Paul Jones and Capt. Pearson in 1779; extracted from Botta's American Revolution, translated from the Italian by G. A. Otis.

Paul Jones, a Scotchman by birth, but engaged in the service of the United States, had established his cruise at first in the seas of Ireland, and afterwards in those of Scotland, where he was waiting an opportunity to make some prize, or, according to his practice, to land upon some point of the coast in order to sack the country. His flotilla was composed of the Bonhomme Richard of forty guns, the Alliance of thirty-six, both American ships; the Pallas, a French frigate of thirty-two, in the pay of Congress, with two other smaller vessels. He fell in with a British merchant fleet, on its return from the Baltic, convoyed by captain Pearson, with the frigate Serapis, of forty-four guns, and the Countess of Scarborough, of twenty.

Pearson had perceived Jones, than he had no choice but to engage him, while he was endeavoring to escape. The American flotilla turned upon him. The two enemies joined battle at about seven in the evening, with great resolution, and the conflict was supported on both sides with equal valor. The Serapis had the advantage of metal and manœuvre; to obviate which, Jones took the resolution to fight her closer. He advanced till the two frigates were engaged yard to yard, and their sides so near that the muzzles of their guns came in contact. In this position they continued to fight till eight in the evening, till, with an audacity bordering on frenzy, the artillery of the Americans was no longer capable of producing much effect. The Richard having received several heavy shot between wind and water, could now make no use whatever of her lower batteries, and two or three of her upper guns had burst, to the destruction of those who served them. Jones, at length, had only three left that could be worked, and he employed them against the masts of the hostile frigate. Seeing the little impression made by chain-shot, he resorted to another mode of attack. He threw a vast quantity of grenades and fire-works on board the British frigate. But his own now admitted the water on all sides, and threatened every moment to go to the bottom. Some of his officers having perceived it, asked him if he would surrender? "No," he answered them in a tremendous tone, and continued to push the grenades. The Serapis was already on fire in several places; the English could, with difficulty, extinguish the flames. Finally, they caught a cartridge, which, in an instant, fired all the others with a horrible explosion. All who stood near the helm were killed, and all the cannon of that part were dismantled. Meanwhile, Pearson was not disheartened: he ordered his people to board. Paul Jones prepared himself to repulse them. The English in jumping on board him found the Americans ready to receive them on the point of their pikes; they made the best of their way back to their own vessel. But during this interval, the fire had communicated itself from the Serapis to the Bonhomme Richard, and both were a prey to the flames. No peril could shake these desperate men. The night was dark, the combatants could no longer see each other but by the blaze of the conflagration, and through dense volumes of smoke, while the sea was illuminated afar.

At this moment, the American frigate Alliance came up. Amidst the confusion she discharged her broadside into the Richard, and killed a part of her remaining defenders. As soon as she discovered her mistake, she fell with augmented fury upon the Serapis. Then the valiant Englishman, seeing a great part of his crew either killed or disabled, his artillery dismantled, his vessel dismasted, and quite enveloped in flames, surrendered. All joined to extinguish the fire, and at length it was accomplished. The efforts made to stop the numerous leaks of the Richard proved less fortunate; she sank the next morning. Out of three hundred and seventy-five men that were aboard that vessel, three hundred were killed or wounded. The English had but forty-nine killed, and their wounded amounted to no more than sixty-eight. History, perhaps, offers no example of an action more fierce,

anguinary. During the attack, the Pallas had attacked the Bonhomme Richard and had captured her without a struggle. After a victory so hard-earned, so deplorable, Jones wandered with his shattered vessels for some days, at the mercy of the winds, in the north sea. He finally made his way good, on the sixth of October, into the waters of the Texel.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

MODERATE WISHES

The true source of Happiness.

There would be a greater proportion of happiness in this world, if mankind, instead of continually grasping for more than they can obtain, would set reasonable bounds to their desires.—There must necessarily be misfortune and distress in the world; but the comforts and pleasures of life can always be made greatly to counterbalance those calamities, and their attendant evils. Contentment renders a mess of pottage more savory to the palate of the cottager than the richest viands to those who are rolling in wealth; but whose insatiable thirst for gain will not allow them to think they have enough. Our countrymen are constantly murmuring. Turn which way we will, we are sure to have our ears saluted with the cry of *Hard Times*. And many paragraphs in our country newspapers, particularly those from the western states, are of such a desponding and gloomy nature, that if they should chance to find their way to Europe, they would believe us to be little, if any better off, than the peasantry of the Emerald Isle, or the half-starved manufacturers of Manchester. And what cause have we thus to murmur and complain? It is our happy lot to live under an excellent government, administered by men of our own choice.—We have a fruitful country, with a varied, yet healthful climate, that enables us to produce an abundance of the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life. True, our country has suffered for two or three years past, from a change in the commercial world, and in consequence of our own extravagance. But have we not enough to eat, to drink, and to wear? Our fields wave with the golden corn, our meadows with luxuriant burdens, and our orchards yield a rich variety of delicious fruits. And, if for the want of a market for our surplus produce, we are not able, as formerly, to amass fortunes in a day, we have still abundant cause for gratitude to that Almighty Being who causes so many blessings to "cluster around our dwellings." We have only to curtail our expenses, to affix reasonable bounds to our desires, to be industrious, economical, and contented—to be happy. Nor riches, nor fame, nor what the world calls pleasure, will give us happiness; and if we search the world around, we shall find at last that moderate wishes are the source of what generation after generation have labored in vain to find. The following story is a beautiful illustration of what we have here advanced:

"The youthful shepherd, Menalcus, being in search of a stray lamb from his flock, discovered in the recesses of the forest a hunter, stretched at the foot of a tree, exhausted with fatigue and with hunger. Alas! shepherd, he exclaimed, I came here yesterday in pursuit of game; and have been unable to retrace the path by which I entered this frightful solitude, or discover a single vestige of a human footstep. I fainted with hunger—give me relief, or I die! Menalcus, supporting the stranger in his arms, fed him with bread from his satchel, and afterwards conducted him through the intricate mazes of the forest in safety.

"Menalcus being about to take his leave of the Hunter Eschinus, was detained by him. Thou hast preserved my life, shepherd, he said—I will make thee happy. Follow me to the city. Thou shalt no longer dwell in a miserable cottage, but inhabit a superb palace, surrounded with lofty columns of marble. Thou shalt drink high-flavored wines out of golden goblets, and eat the most costly viands from plates of silver. Menalcus replied—why should I go to the city? My little cottage shelters me from the rain and the wind. It is not surrounded by marble columns, but with delicious fruit trees, from which I gather my repast; and nothing can be more pure than the water which I draw in my earthen pitcher from the stream that runs by my door. Then on holidays I gather roses and lilies to ornament my little table; and those roses and lilies are more beautiful, and smell sweeter, than vases of gold and silver.

"Eschinus.—Come with me, shepherd, I will lead thee through sumptuous gardens, embellished with fountains and statues: thou shalt behold women, whose dazzling beauties the rays of the sun have never tarnished, habited in silks of the richest hues, and sparkling with jewels; and thou shalt hear concerts of musicians, whose transcendent skill will at once astonish and enchant thee.

"Menalcus.—Our sun-burnt shepherdesses are very handsome. How beautiful they look on holidays, when they put on garlands of fresh flowers, and we dance under the shade of our trees, or retire to the woods to listen to the song of birds! Can your musicians sing more melodiously than our nightingale, blackbird, or linnet? No, I will not go to the city.

"Eschinus.—Take then this gold, and with it supply all thy wants.

"Menalcus.—Gold is useless to me. My fruit trees, my little garden, and the milk of my goats, supply all my wants.

"Eschinus.—How shall I recompense thy kindness, happy shepherd? What wilt thou accept from me?

"Menalcus.—Give me only the horn that hangs to thy belt. Horn is not easily broken, therefore it will be more useful to me than my earthen pitcher."

The hunter, with a smile, took the horn from his belt, and presented it to the shepherd, who hastened back to his cottage, the abode of contentment and happiness.

Gessner.

The Philadelphia Museum has lately been furnished with an article which deserves to be particularly made known; exhibiting at once a very interesting portion of natural history, and the singular skill and talent of the preparator. This deposit consists of a gigantic human skeleton mounted on the skeleton of one of the largest horses that we have yet heard of. The skeleton of the horse is represented as in full action, while his rider is rising to throw his dart, which is poisoned for this purpose; his left hand, which is disengaged, very significantly points to the earth. Those who have not seen, can have little idea of the awful impression produced on the spectators by this poetical arrangement, where all thoughts of the want of living instruments to produce the appearance of swiftness and exertion, are lost in the sublime expression of energy.

"Death on the pale horse," 20 hands, or 6 feet 8 inches high. Skeleton of the man 6 feet high.

Phil. pap.

INCIDENT.

On the 11th of May, William Roan, laborer, from New Glasgow, went to cut peat on a moor, near the summit of a hill of Lowran, a very high, remote, and solitary place, in Scotland. After having been employed for a short time, he missed his child, who had been amusing himself in chasing a bird which he had found on the hill, and he became alarmed lest he should have fallen into one of the many moss pits, or quagmires, or stumbled over some of the rocks or precipices with which the place abounds. No trace of the boy, however, could be found. In vain did he call out his name, for no answer was returned. The natural anxiety of the father led him from place to place with the utmost rapidity, sometimes finding the print of his son's little feet in the soft part of the moss; but he never dreamed of crossing a stone-wall, or dyke, which runs on the south side of the moss above alluded to, down the steep and the rocky sides of the mountain, to the margin of the Dee, which flows on one side, and Loch Ken on the other. Over this dyke he conceived it impossible for the child to have climbed. In the evening, he found means to send to New-Galloway an account of the circumstance, and several human persons, accompanied by the distracted mother, came to aid his search for the poor child in this wild and rocky moor!

One of them, happening to cross over the stone-wall, above alluded to, perceived there the impression of the boy's foot-steps, and these were occasionally traced all the way down to the margin of the Dee, where they lost all trace of the little wanderer, and were filled with the most painful apprehension that he must have been carried off by the stream. Going along its banks, and crossing dykes and steeples, which they conceived it almost impossible the child could have climbed, they again found the print of his naked feet on the soft sand of a small rivulet, and, by applying a measure which they had taken of the former impression, they found it exactly to correspond.—They were therefore induced still to go forward, though they had now preceded

upwards of four miles from the place of their setting out. In this track, they had passed the Stroan Loch, a piece of water of great depth, which is merely an expansion of the Dee, accompanied by the anxious father and mother, without finding any farther traces of the boy. Night was now coming down upon the heath; and, as the search had continued five hours, over a rugged space of six miles, they thought of retracing their steps, in despair—the distracted mother tearing her hair, and starting at every white stone, and figuring to herself the horrid spectacle of the torn corpse of her child at the bottom of every cliff or stream which they passed.

Hark! to the hurried question of despair, "Where is my child?" and echo answers—"Where!"

At this time, one of the party, who had been before the rest, on looking into the stream of the Dee, found a handkerchief round a stone in the channel of the river, which he recognized to be that of the child, and had now little doubt that he would be found drowned near this place in the stream. He called the rest of the party to approach, when, a little farther down the bank, he perceived the boy—with his feet in the water, and his head resting on a stone, in a quiet sleep! "Jemmy! Jemmy!" cried the trembling father, "are you alive?"

The little pilgrim, lifting up his head from his rocky pillow, exclaimed, "O father! is it you? What for did ye no come to help me catch the wee kid?" The little fellow's cap was filled with pebbles, with which he had pursued the kid from rock to rock, from moss to moss, and through the opening of the stone dykes, for upwards of six miles, over one of the most rugged tracks in the south of Scotland, and having been for twelve hours without tasting a morsel of food. The sudden joy of the mother had nearly cost her her life—but the young wanderer, in whom we may prognosticate some future Humboldt or Mackenzie, has not suffered any injury from his long peregrination, amid the many perils with which he was beset.

Religious.

But when thou art bidden, go and sit in the lowest room.—LUKE XIV. 10

CHRISTIANITY is the best bred religion in the world, although the manners of some of its most rigid professors seem to contradict this assertion. There is not a single quality required in the composition of a true Christian, which is not equally requisite in the character of a well bred man; nor a single deviation from politeness, which does not, under the Christian law, become a crime, because it tends to defeat the two great objects of that holy institution, which are to promote peace and good-will on earth, and to qualify us for the kingdom of heaven.

Many were the lessons by which Christ endeavored to infuse this amiable virtue into the minds of his disciples; in the command before us he forbids every insolent attempt to pre-empt, as equally adverse to Christianity as to good manners, as it denotes a proud heart and high spirit, inconsistent with the humble precepts of that religion. He says, "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain," that is, In the intercourse of social life, be ready to comply with every innocent proposal, and in every office of civility perform twice as much, as is either required or expected.—This, therefore, is Christianity, as well as politeness.—Again, he says, "Whosoever shall be angry with his brother, without a cause," (that is, shall enter into violent, angry, and peevish disputes, about nothing,) "shall be in danger of the judgment [or displeasure of God;] but whosoever shall say to his brother, Thou fool! shall be in danger of hell-fire;" that is, Who shall make use of such opprobrious and affronting expressions as may provoke retaliation and resentment, which may end in violence and bloodshed, is answerable for the consequences, and therefore shall be in danger of the severest punishment.—Thus we see, that every virtue enjoined by Christianity as a duty, is recommended by politeness as an accomplishment. Gentleness, humility, deference, affability, and a readiness to assist and serve on all occasions, are as necessary in the composition of a true Christian as in that of a well-bred man; passion, moroseness, peevishness, and supercilious self-sufficiency, are equally repugnant to the characters of both:—who differ in this only, that the true Christian really is what the well-bred man but pretends to be, and would be still better bred if he was.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so, but he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool.